# Amneemente and Meetings Co-Night.

4

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—" Our American Cousin."
TWENTY-THERD STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Kelly & Leon's WALLACE'S THEATER.-"Mighty Dollar."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Day time only : Centennial Loan GLIMORE'S GARDEN,—Concert.
METHODOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Day time only: Centennial Local Exhibition.

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#### Business Notices.

PIANOS AND ORGANS .- We are prepared to

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### New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. -The Turks claim to have captured positions near Gurgusovatz. —— Two thousand Servian volunteers have invaded Bosnia. —— Eight the British House of Lords closed.

Domestic.-Gen. Sherman gave interesting testimony in Washington on the subject of Gen. Sheridan's request for 2,500 new cavalry : Gen, Sherman favored the demand. \_\_\_\_ Gen. Terry is moving south to join Crook. The report that some of Gen. Custer's men were captured and tortured is contradicted. Samuel F. Cary, greenback candidate for Vice-President, is connected with the Venezuela claims frauds. \_\_\_\_ Suit is begun against the Kansas Pacific for \$10,751,281 for using fraudplent vouchers.

CONGRESS. - The Senate yesterday passed the River and Harbor bill without changing the amounts as agreed on in conference; a resolution permitting the Pacific Mail Company to carry the mails in the new iron steamships was passed. —— The House did little except listen to a fierce debate raised by Proctor Knott, who made a savage assault on Mr. Blaine, and to the replies to it, which were extromely severe; the report exculpating Mr. Knort was recommitted; a resolution was adopted to adjourn on Monday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Police Officer Brock was fatally wounded by burglars whom he discovered in a Newark residence. - Masked burglars entered the house of Henry Freeman, at Rahway, in the afternoon, and bound and robbed him. = -= About \$75,000 in silver was paid out for legal-tender coolings are being taken against several "straw" bondsmen; Thomas L. Birch, a well-known giver of straw bail, was rearrested yesterday on a charge of perjury. The longshoremen's strike continued, but without prospect of success. - Gold, 1117s. 112, 112. Gold value of the legal-tender dellar at the close, 89310 cents. Stocks moderately active and lower, closing weak.

THE WEATRER.-THE TEIDUNE'S local observations indicate clear weather, with occasional clouds and rain by Sunday, = In this city yesterday, the weather was sunny and warm; thermometer, 70°, 74°, 69°.

As the Tilden-Hendricks conference takes place to-day, political prophets are racked with the extreme tortures of anxiety. There is no question as to the mixing of oil and water, but whether hard or soft soap will be the resulting compound is yet in some particulars uncertain.

While it was very well known that the supply of silver for small currency was not sufficient for public need, the relief which legislation can afford is further delayed by insufficient coinage. There are two or three excuses for this state of affairs. But the rush for silver at the Sub-Treasury in this city yesterday shows that it is not excuses but coins that are wanted.

Senate passed the River and Harbor bill in the of Messrs. Frye, Hale, and Hoar in his conshape in which it was prepared by the Senate Committee, throwing aside the House bill and substituting one that appropriates some millions of dollars less. The House will now be tested as to its own sincerity in the matter of economy; a refusal to pass the Senate bill will least, the exoneration they had been ready to be attributed to a desire to quarrel with that give him. Good by, Mr. Knott.

The House resolution to adjourn on Monday will scarcely be carried out to the letter, but is a strong indication that the session cannot be greatly prolonged. It is not expected that the Senate will accede to the proposition thus made, and opinion in both Houses is divided on the question as to whether it is even practicable; but if Congress really makes an effort to hurry, the pending business can be disposed of within a week.

It appears that the Spanish Government considers that Count Valmaseda needs to be "vindicated," and wishes Captain-General Jovellar to assist in suppressing his misdeeds, Gen. Jovellar is, however, unwilling to engage in this discreditable business, and it is said has tendered his resignation. It is probable that the Captain-General is desirous, in any event, to leave Cuba, where he has signally failed to suppress the rebellion.

of the line. Gen. Terry's command has held gers and Mr. Orth himself give it up in discommunication with Gen. Crook; there has gust. It is probable that the committee may been apparently no truth in recent rumors of now find a candidate who is wholly acceptdisaster, and a march up Rosebud Valley is able, but would it not have been as well had about to take place. On the other hand, Gen. the party managers selected such a candidate Sherman presents cogent arguments in favor at the outset?

American cloth, for example, have almost swindle, and still more uncomfortable when a first taking him to school. He had a new suit of clothes of the additional cavalry that the Senate is The Republican party managers in New- wholly superseded foreign goods in American Mr. Trevelyan declared his purpose of calling that day made of his father's old trousers.

the appeal by suggesting that the addition will not become a permanent increase of the army.

At the commencement of cold weather the more dangerous of our criminals usually lead off with a display of ferocity, and city people send for the locksmith to have their doors double-bolted when a hard Winter is approaching. It is rather unusual to have such a instances-the shooting of a policeman by burglars at Newark, and their violence at Mr. Hondlow in Brooklyn, seem to indicate an early opening of the season for crime.

The question of making silver a legal tender has taken a most prominent place among the issues of the day. Senator Logan introduced yesterday into the Senate a new bill on this subject. It has now become as impossible to take account of the silver schemes in Congress as it is to keep track of newly discovered telescopic comets. In each case these objects of curiosity are more interesting to their discoverers than to anybody else. The Board of Trade of Chicago is reported as about to take a hand in the general discussion; there will be few of the larger financial organizations of the country able to keep out of the debate. We present to-day a letter from ex-Gov. Dix, inclosing an argument in favor of silver legal tender, drawn up by one of his California friends; it is remarkable in candidly admitting that the proposed measure means inflation. Our Washington correspondent cites the records to disprove the oft-repeated assertion that the law which demonetized silver in 1873 was passed through Congress by a trick or without due consideration. The fact that such an erroneous belief could gain footing, is in itself an argument against any attempt on the part of the present Congress to try legislation on the subject in the hurried hours at the close of this session.

A KNOTT DEOPPED OUT. The Hon. Proctor Knott of Kentucky made a finish of himself in the House yesterday. Mr. Blaine had left but little of him in the passage-at-arms on the floor relative to the Caldwell dispatch some weeks ago, but what little remained Mr. Knott hunself made way with yesterday. Where only yesterday was a Knott, regarded by himself apparently as a very tough and well-seasoned Knott, and at times on account of his brilliance a pine knot, to-day there is, for all practical purposes, so far as character, position, and influence are concerned, only a Knott hole. Knott has dropped out. He of the crew of the William Wilcox were charged can hardly be said to have been punched out. with mutiny. -- The debate on extradition in He shrank up, loosened, and ratiled out himself. In his first encounter with Mr. Blaine he had been so severely handled as to arouse compassion; the spectacle he made of bimself yesterday excited only feelings of contempt and disgust on the part of his audience With a committee report under consideration which was intended to exenerate him of blame and restore him as it were to the good graces and the confidence of his fellow-members-a report which had been signed by all the members of the committee regardless of party, and would have been adopted by the House without discussion or dissent-this man contrived to put himself in such an attitude in the course of an uncalled for and indecent speech of an hour and balf as to turn the whole sentiment of the House against humself, compel his party friends to withdraw the report in his favor, disgust all who listened to him, and make of himself a most humiliating spectacle before the country. Congress has not been lacking in scenes which have brought the blush of shame to the cheeks of self-respecting patriots. American citizens have had occasion before this to hang their heads in mortification at the performances of some of their representatives; but notes at the Sub-Treasury, the number of this exhibition by Mr. Procter Knott was for notes at the Sub-freadily, the Mannet of the Sub-freadily abuse, low and mean inapplicants being very large. — Vigorous procoarse and cowardly abuse, low and mean inWickham, and Tammany Hall were unquesof the upper Timok, lies Gurgusovatz (on singation and misrepresentation, total disregard of propriety and decency, vindictive malice and deliberate brutality, beyond any-

No wonder his own party friends were ishamed of him. No wonder that the report of the committee was recommitted, so that the gentlemen composing it could have an opportunity of reviewing their opinion of Mr. Proctor Knott upon his own exhibition and illustration of himself. And no wonder that Messrs. Frye and Hale and Hoar felt called upon to administer a deserved castigation to him. It was not merely a breach of decorum or violation of the rules of ordinary courtesy or a sudden outburst of passion in bad taste and worse temper. It was something much worse than this, for it was deliberate, cold-blooded. revengeful, with nothing in the occasion, the circumstances, the time, or the place to excuse or palliate it, but everything rather to aggravate its indecency and meanness. Had there been no word of protest or rebuke uttered, and had the discussion stopped with Knott's wild harangue, he would have been disgraced and dishonored in the indement of the public. The shamefulness of his conduct did not need to be pointed out. His own utterances made it sufficiently patent. There will be no doubt in the public mind as Good progress was made yesterday, since the to the justice and propriety of the remarks demnation. His humiliation was made complete by the action of his colleagues, who, so far from giving him any countenance er support, voted almost to a man to recommit the report, and withdraw for the present, at

thing ever witnessed in that line.

ME. ORTH'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. Orth retires. It is not stated that the Republicans of Indiana experience uncontrollable grief at his withdrawal; indeed, a dispatch, apparently semi-official, states that it is accepted "in the best of spirits." His view of the case, as stated in his letter, was that his own party would not vote for him. He is satisfied, he says, that he will "not receive the united vote of the Republican party." This letter is dated on Wednesday, and on Thursday evening, according to a conspicuous annonneement in The Indianapolis Journal, Mr. Orth was expected to speak at that city, and to give full explanation of the little matters which, so to speak, impaired his usefulness. Probably the explanation will now be deferred. But the moral of the transaction will remain, and it would be well for New-York machine managers to study it. To nominate Mr. Orth was found an exceedingly easy matter. To get the party to vote for him was quite a different thing, and, Things look bad for Sitting Bull at both ends | having tried that for some months, the mana-

they consult the wishes of Republican voters. rails has advanced, the proportion of foreign They can nominate a candidate who will have iron used by our rail onds has declined remarkto withdraw or get beaten, if they like. Many of them seem quite disposed to do that very thing. It will not pay. Mr. Conkling and his friends cannot afford to defeat the Republican party by forcing upon it an unwelcome candidate in a State as important as New-York. The bitter memories of a defeat thus caused would live and rankle as long as any development during Summer. Yesterday's of the chief actors should remain in political life. He is comparatively young; his friends are numerous and influen-Rahway, following so close upon the attack on | tial. If the course pursued is such as to win victory in November, Mr. Conkling and his friends will be sure to secure in the of a material decline in prices of exported future all the consideration and influence to articles. It has been estimated that the which they are entitled. But if, at this critical moment in Republican fortunes, the electoral vote of this great State should be thrown away. by forcing upon the party nominations which the voters will not support, neither Mr. Conkling nor any of his active friends would live long enough to be forgiven by the party thus betrayed to defeat.

In the case of Mr. Orth, it was not necessary to discuss the validity of the charges change in the relation of exports to imports against him. If they were wholly unfounded, which has occurred since 1872 shows how it made no difference; the voters would not serious the disaster in this country has been. support him, and that was enough. So in In the following the specie value of exports New-York. It would be a waste of time to for the last six years is compared with the deblameworthy, or whether Mr. Conkling and included: his friends have merited the biame they receive. It is enough that he and they are commonly regarded as responsible, in a great degree, for those very things in the conduct of the Federal Administration which the people most strongly disapprove. We do not hesitate to give Mr. Conkling high credit for his inflaence with the President at the time the Inflation bill was vetoed. But the people ask why an influence evidently so great was not used to rid the Administration of Belknaps and Babcocks, and to sustain men like Bristow, Jewell, and Pratt.

The voters of this State will not elect any features of Republican conduct. Thousands of hem, against such a candidate, would directly apport a Democrat, or put up a candidate of their own. The Republican party cannot afford to lose thousands of votes in New-York, and a nomination which drives a considerable force into antagonism will endanger the National ticket. It will not help Mr. Cornell to be sacrificed, as Mr. Orth has been. To Mr. Coulding and those identified with him, defeat in New-York as a consequence of such management would be irreparable and irrevocable injury. If they are wise, they will observe what has happened in Indiana, and nominate a candidate who will receive the united support of those who desire the election of Gov. Hayes.

A CASE IN POINT.

It is a favorite assertion which the Democratic organs and speakers put forward as if t were really an argument that the prevailing hard times and suffering among the working classes are legitimate consequences of Republican maladodnistration. They base their hopes of the election of Tilden and Hendricks largely on the assumption that the general stagnation of trade and industry will be attributed to this cause. Of course the assumption is a false one. The industrial troubles of the country are deeper rooted, and no mere change in the party control of the Government is likely to bring about a better condition of affairs, of even restore confidence for a time. Changes hre not generally effective in that way. The assurantion is one which is wholly insincere on the part of the Democrats, and only the most ignorant can be deluded by it.

But supposing for a moment that it is accepted as an honest plea, how are the Democmey to explain the workingmen's demonstration in this city on Monday last? That was a plea of the most positive character against Democratic policy and rule. John Kelly, Mayor enably responsible for the reduction of the wages of laborers on the public works. Controller Green, who is recognized as Gov. Tilden's representative in this city, was just as certainly responsible for the stoppage of most of the public improvements he found going on when the Tweed gang stepped out. The policy of reducing wages of public laborers to the standard paid by private contract was right and proper. We heartily commend Mr. Green's persistence in stopping needless works for which the city had not the money to pay. Nevertheless the workingmen think otherwise, and will probably insist at future mass meetings on a change. But the present Democratic authorities will hardly admit that their retirement will provide a sure remedy for the troubles complained of. The only illustration thus far of the favorite argument of the Democracy is decidedly to their disadvantage.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE. A loss of seventy-three millions in imports in a single year is no light matter. To the struggle will almost certainly be decided by Treasury it means a large loss of revenue; to commerce and industry a great decline in the activities upon which prosperity depends. It is well to economize. Where we have vast debts to pay, economy in purchases and expenditures becomes a necessity. But it is nevertheless disheartening to dealers, if the people find such economy necessary that their purchases from abroad decline nearly fourteen per cent in a year. Imports of merchandise during the twelve months ending June 30, 1875, were \$533,-005,436, and during the twelve months ending June 30, 1876, they were \$460,563,675. Even in 1875 a discouraging decline was observed, for the merchandise imports of that year were \$34,000,000 less than those of the year ending June 30, 1874, and over \$100,-000,000 less than those of the year ending June 30, 1873. Since the year last named the decline in merchandise imports has been over twenty-six per cent.

It would be erroneous, however, to suppose that this decline was altogether due to duninution of consumption. On the contrary, the most surprising fact is that, in spite of hard times, the people of this country continue to consume nearly as much food, to wear out nearly as many yards of cloth, and, on the whole, to demand nearly as much of human labor to satisfy their wants, as they did before disaster came. In values imports have declined so largely in part because prices of imported goods have declined in foreign lands. If it be true, as some claim, that within four years there has been an average decline of nearly twenty per cent in prices in the countries with which we chiefly deal, this fact would explain nearly the whole of the decrease in values imported, without any large decrease in quantities imported and consumed. But there has also been, in many articles of general use, a large increase in the quantities consumed of domestic production. Many qualities of

willing to have enlisted, and he strengthens | York are now called upon to show how far use. As the manufacture of iron and steel ably. By far the greater part of the loss in imports may be traced to these two causes, decline in prices broad, so that the same quantities imported represent lower values in statistical reports, and substitution of American for foreign goods in domestic use.

In exports, on the other hand, there has been a remarkable increase. Domestic products other than specie have been exported to the value of \$525,434,886 during the last fiscal year, against \$499,284,100 during the year preceding, and \$509,552,770 during the year 1873-4. This increase, also, has been in spite average decline in prices in this country has been about ten per cent during the past year, and over twenty per cent since 1872-3. If the export returns are considered in the light of these facts, the increase appears the more remarkable. In all periods ef great commercial disaster imports decline, but the lower prices of domestic products invite foreign purchasers, and the startling consider whether Mr. Cornell is in any respect clared value of imports, coin and bullion being

Exports. \$506,500,000 605,500,000 653,000,000 542,600,000 Year sading June 30, 1876.... June 30, 1875.... June 30, 1874.... June 30, 1873.... 640,000,000 June 30, 1871. Total ......\$3,463,000,000 \$3,470,800,000

The large excess of imports during the three years preceding the panic has now been almost balanced by the excess of exports during the three years since June 30, 1873, and if profits on foreign trade are considered, a large balance will appear on the right side of the account. With a restoration of the currency to a sound basis, we might reasonably man closely identified with the least worthy expect, at no distant day, a revival of business on a healthy basis.

#### THE IMPENDING BATTLE.

We are at last able to solve the geographical conundrams which for a week past have confused the reports from the seat of war in the East. Slavic names, not only misspelled by the telegraph, but given alternately in the spelling of four languages, and indicating villages unrepresented on the maps, have given a rare task to the journalist, and much disappointment to those readers who expect to be fully enlightened by 7 o'clock in the moruing in regard to the enigma received at midnight. At last, however, we have a glimmering of light-sufficient, perhaps, to make clear the relative positions of the main Servian and Turkish armies, and the locality of the great battle for which both are preparing.

The Servian center, it will be remembered, was in advance of Alexinatz, in the valley of the Morawa, threatening Nisch (or Nissa). The left held Saitschar, on the River Timok, as its base of operations, the two points being about 45 miles apart. The Turkish front formed an exactly parallel line, extending from Nisch to the fortress of Widdin, on the Danube, a distance of nearly 100 miles. The Servian attempt on Nisch (for such was the only meaning of the fight at Ak-Palanka), and four Turkish assaults at Saitschar equally failed; and all the skirmishing on a large scale which has since ensued has evidently been for the advantage of position, before venturing on a decisive engagement. That part of Servia into which the Turks have forced entrance is the extreme south-eastern corner, embracing the upper valley of the Timok. Thus, repulsed at Saitschar, and not daring to attack Alexinatz, which has been strongly fortified, they are endeavoring to pierce between and turn the flank of both places. But, at the junction of two branches maps called Kniajevatz), forming the apex of a triangle, of which Saitschar and Alexinatz represent the base. This place commands the only road open through the rough, mountainous country in the rear. The Servian center and left are thus disposed in the form of a wedge, and would seem to be very strong. provided the position at Gurgusovatz has been sufficiently strengthened. But the fact that the Turkish forces have united in front of it indicates that this is the weakest of the three points. In the Turkish rear, as bases of supplies, are Nisch and Widdin. The engagement reported this morning refers probably to some advanced, temporary line of defense; for the Servians at Gurgusovatz could be reenforced from Alexinata and Saitschar within 24 hours, and the possession of the first-named place has become absolutely necessary to their success,

The lists are now marked out : the positions are equally well chosen; both sides may delay, but cannot withdraw; and the fate of the the battle soon to be fought there.

A LORD THAT RESIGNED. The Lennoxes in England are children of

peers, but some of them, though Lords and of the great Richmond family, are exceedingly poor. Lord William Lennox, who must be nearly eighty years old, is of a literary turn, and writes second-rate books and third-rate articles for the newspapers. Lately he has betaken himself to lecturing, his terms-or perhaps we should say, considering his rank, his honorarism-being fixed at the indisputably economical rate of from fifty-two to seventy shillings per evening, with no objection to going into the country. A younger nobleman is Lord Henry Lennox, who was President of the Board of Works. He has resigned that office, and penitently confessed in his place in Parliament that he was egregiously taken in by the great Baron Grant. Among the many stock knaveries started by that enterprising person was "The Lisbon Tramways "Company," In order to make impressive his list of Directors, Grant gave Lord Henry 100 shares in the Company and £100 per annumand it must be confessed, considering how much John Bull loves a lord, that the name of Lord Henry Lennox was cheap at the money, a large quantity of which Grant made by the Company, with as much idea of laying down tramways in the moon as in Lisbon, which does not want tramways and would not have them at any price, and is not in the least likely to get them for some time to come, inasmuch as "The Lisbon Tramways Company" has "col-"lapsed a flue," sorely wounding many miserable stockholders and giving rise to many lawsuits. It is not stated that Lord Heary knew anything about tramways, but his name lent immense respectability to the speculation. No doubt he felt greatly shocked when it came to light that the whole affair was a complete

American Member of Congress or office-holder caught in the same scrape, he would hardly have acted so promptly or so satisfactorily He might have begun by denying all knowledge of "The Lisbon Tramways Company." He would then have written a long letter to the newspapers, full of the natural indignation of injured innocence. He would have been "in-"vestigated" for several months by a committee. He would have been defended by many ardent political friends. He would have clung to his place until fairly kicked out of it, and then he would have written more letters to the newspapers. Finally, after no end of muddle, speech-making, libel suits, cards, interviews and affidavits, he would have faded from the public vision for a time, only to return in a regenerated condition, and regarded by many of those who regarded him at all as the victim of political intolerance. The story of Lord Henry Lennox should be a wholesome one, and his example might be followed with public profit on this side; only we fear that such aristocratic weakness will be thought unfitted for republican imitation.

### NOT BREAD ALONE.

There is something a little diverting in the lofty and somewhat supercilious way in which The London Times comments upon our Centennial celebration. We come very near to being consigned to the category of the beasts that perish. We are a great people "peacefully producing food and clothing." We have "as yet done little for the world beyond increasing the affluence of the means of animal ex-"istence." "Bread," The Times kindly admits, " is one of the necessaries of life." Bread we have, but "the rarer development of the "United States, as a member of the elect "nations that contribute something more than "material wealth to the treasures of the world, is yet before it." It is admitted that "a hundred years hence" we may do something besides "produce food and clothing." But our achievements in that way are reserved for the future. Thus far, in that way, our poor rich country has done little or nothing! We recognize in this something of Mr. Car-

lyle's cynical talk without the many-angled

words which make it amusing. But we must say to begin with that bread and meat are good things, and that starvation is an unpleasant thing, however contemptible these stomachs of ours may be. We do not remember any nation subjected to frequent periods of famine, and living in a state of semi-starvation at the best, which has done much inthe way of "rarer development." Mr. Carlyle was once exceedingly angry with the freedmen of Jamaica for living upon pumpkins, but be failed to convince us that they would have been intellectually or morally greater if in default of pumpkins they had usually gone hungry. Besides, in spite of the dignified generalities of the London newspaper, we do not recall at this moment any people the majority of which is not engaged in the extremely vulgar business of making a living. Philosophy is good; art is good; learning is good; and so is a belly full. If Ireland in the old hard times could have "increased the affluence of "the means of animal existence," would she not have been better off, even if she had made fewer speeches and produced less poetry? " Brend is one of the necessaries of life"-The Times never said a truer thing than that; and really a nation which has solved the problem of fairly feeding its population ought not to be taken to task for merely "increasing the "affluence of the means of animal existence," which after all is a thing without which we cannot imposine a nation at all, except in hiscannot imagine a nation at all, except in history and tradition.

We do not see anywhere in the these material days, that any people is contributing very much to specific intellectual or moral progress, while of such work we are doing our own share. If there are machines in profusion at the Centennial Exhibition, we submit that there are also model school-houses and galleries of pictures and alcoves lined with books. This is a matter in which quantity must go for something as well as quality. The importance which we attach to learning and the arts ought to be considered. But we do not offer this by way of an extenuation, of which we stand in little need; and when we point to a great and increasing population not only well fed but well informed, we feel that we offer a sufficient reply to vague fault-finding and to generalizations which are profound only in phrase and have very little real mean-

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Longfellow has been chosen poet and ex-Gov. Seymour orator for the Centennial celebration of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, on Oct. 18, 1877. Offenbach arrived at Havre in excellent health, on his way home from this country, on July 19. and went directly to Etretat, where his family was

Gen. S. W. Crawford, of the retired list of the army, returned from his recent journey to the ex-treme East in time to be present at the Fourth of July dinner in London, where he responded for the army and navy. He is to returnshome in September.

Mr. Charles Reade has won his suit against the publishers of The Glasgow Herald for infringement of copyright in publishing his story of "A Hero and a lartyr," The jury rendered a verdict in his favor, and ave him \$4.00 damages. The story was first published multaneously in THE TRIBUNN and The Pall Mail Ga-

The presidency of Dean (female) College, linghamton, N. Y., made vacant by the death of the Rev. Smith, has been accepted by the Rev. Dr. Patterson who is widely known in this country and in Europe as an is which known in this country and in Europe as a golist. Mr. Patterson was a pupil of Sir Willian alten and Christopher North at Edinburch Unive He was graduated at the Edinburch Theologic mary, and was a member of the School of Art. He assume his duties as President next September. Sciourner Truth is not dead, as reported,

but is alive and well at Battle Creek, Michigan. A citi en of that place writes to a friend in this city : "Truth till lives in the person of our dear friend Sejeurner. the has not been sick, but her daughter Elizabeth has een HI for a wonth. Sojourner speaks to-morrow on emperance at the Health Institute in this city. She marts to go to the Centenuial in the last of September, and will, if some suitable place can be found for her to top at. I think by her speaking and otherwise she rould self many of her books. This is her only means of anneat."

An extraordinary discovery in reference to the remains of the poet Crabbe is chronicled by the London papers. He was rector of St. James's Church, Trow bridge, from 1814 to 1832, and upon his death in the lat bridge, from 1814 to 1852, and apon his death in the lat-ter year he was buried in the chancel of the church. Fifteen years interward, or in 1847, the church was resisted by the late flew J. D. Hastings, rector, who sincecided hishop Fulford, Bishop of Montreal. The work-men of the contractor, to lower the floor, had to reduce the size of the vault of Crabbe. The skull was taken away, and all efforts to trace it were of no avail. The other day it was returned to the churchwardens in a box by some gentleman who had been successful in finding it.

Mr. Charles Backus, the famous minstrel, was at a school dinner in Rochester, recently, and made a speech giving an account of his life. He began by stating that he was born young, of poor but bonest pa rents. He remembered when quite a boy his mother's

the attention of the House of Commons to the facts. So Lord Henry Lennox threw up his position as President of the Board of Works, previously stating that his directorship was purely nominal and ornamental.

Lord Henry is entitled to some credit for tremptly confessing that he is unfit to hold office, and that the tool of Baron Grant is not just the person to superintend the doings of the Board of Works. If he had been an the surface of the person to superintend the had been an the surface of the person to congress or office-holder.

A venerable lecturer is about to take the

A venerable lecturer is about to take the platform in England. Mr. Couway gives this account of him in The Cincinnati Commercial: "The other day ! received a circular stating that old Lord William Pits Lennor wishes to obtain invitations to lecture on the following terms: Institutions in London or the suburbs, from one guinea and a half to two guineas and a half; country institutions, from three to eight guineas, according to distance. It is, indeed, possible that the aged lord charges little because he can afford it and simply wishes to lecture, though in that case he might as well give his loctures for nothing. I suspect that the old sportamen lectures because he is poor. He is 77 years of age. William Pitt stood godfather to him. He was on the staff of Wellington at Vienna and Waterioo. He has written more than a dozen books, chiefly novels and books of sperting anecdote and reminiscence. The subjects of his lectures are 'Personal Reminiscences of Wellington.' The Lata Prince Consort.' Theodore Hook.' Vocamotion; or, How People Traveled from the Days of Charles II. to Victor's I., 'Our National Music,' Ancedotes of Dozs,' Physical Education.' For an essey on this last subject Lord William received a silver modal from the Liverpool Athletic Society." country institutions, from three to eight guineas, accord-

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. Tilden is doing first-class Republican work. He will elect Hayes off-hand if he walts much

Gov. Hayes has had a narrow escape. Mr. James M. Scovel has decided that on the whole he prefers Tilden. There is a chance for a Republican victory in New-Jersey now.

Why don't the Indiana Democrats follow the example of their opponents and find a new candidate for jovernor! If their present nominee, "Blue Jeans" Williams, has any other qualification for office than his peculiar kind of clothing it has not been made apparent by his supporters.

This remark is pat into the President's mouth by his faithful Washington organ, The National Republican: "Bluford Wilson seemed to think that the x Solicitor was a bigger men than Fitzhugh, and he, you know, thought that the House Doorkeeper was a biger man than old Grant,"

The editor of The Springfield Union does his best to warm up the campaign a little by this high-toned paragraph: "Gen. Grant has been accused of a foudness for horses, and of getting drunk. But he has always been sober enough to drive so straight as not to run over people, which is more than can be said of Gov. Tilden."

The Nation hopes Gov. Tilden will not follow Gov. Hayes's example and announce his intent not to accept a second term, since it regards such a dec-laration as a hinderance to the work of civil service reform, there being so great a work to do in that direction that no President would be able to much it in one term. It thinks the man who is to do the reforming ought to be willing to serve a second term, if descrable.

So ex-Gov. Allen is not for Tilden after all. The New-Haven Union professes to have information that he is enthusiastic for Peter Cooper; that he will speak at the soft-money conference in Indianapolis on the 17th inst.; that he would take the stump for Cooper and Cary did his health perion, and that he expects to see that ticket poll 100,000 votes in Olio. The Union suspects that a political revolution is liable to break out at almost any moment, because Mr. Allen measures his weekly correspondence on the subject by the bushel, and he has a similar suspicion.

The inflation journals are maintaining a solemn silence on the subject of Gov. Hendricks's reported financial conversion, yet there are signs that they do n't take much stock in it. As for the public generally, they look upon it a good deal like the conversion of a man Mr. Greeley used to tell about. He had been a wild fellow, and had "got religion," and there was much reje over the event. One of his neighbors was asked if he had not seen a change for the better in the convert "Waal, yas," was the reply; "he used to carry his ax on his smoulder when he went che-opin wood on Sunday; neew he carries it under his cont."

Mr. E. H. Grandin, the Republican nominee for Attorney-General of Alabama, in his letter of noceptance, has the courage and good sense to say: " It is enough to scare certain people to say that they sympasize with the negro. The idea does not terrify me. I have known the Southern negro for eighteen years. I have watched his course. I saw, during the civil war, that he was the main stay of the white people of the outh, when they were contending in battle for their rights. He stayed at home, protecing the wives and children of the men who were fighting in front, and he has always been, in all his history, the most faithful friend of the white people. In his new-found rights, as a itizen, with the privileges of voting, sitting in the jury box and fulfilling all the duties that belong to the citi-

Doubts begin to be entertained of the genusion to hard money. One cause of the delay in the appearance of the letters is said to be the weakness of the Indiana Governor's expressions on the subject. Mr. Halstend has beard of such a reason, for he telegraphs to The Cincinnati Commercial: "It would appear, if what I hear to-night is reliable, and I have strong reason for believing it so, that the hard-money satisfaction with the osition of Hendricks is somewhat premature, or that the Democracy are finding a new definition for hard money. Hendricks has applied the finishing touches to his letter. It is, of course, very strong for civil service reform. Be specting the financial question, he plants himself upon the clause in the St. Louis platform that demands the re-peal of the Resumption act, so far as fixing a date concerned. He cordially agrees to that In addition, he is against sudder contraction, and wants specie payments to grow up with the country, as it were. This is not precisely what Manton Marble and Gov. Tilden have been understood to mean in the hard-money platforms of the State of New-York, but I have no doubt this representation is authentic as to the attitude of Gov. Hendricks. The Democratic dependence in the of Gev. Rendiriess. The Democratic dependence in the October elections is to carry Indiana on the Bine Jeans platform of their candidate for Governor. Mr. Williams, who is in favor of the issue of legal-tender paper suffi-cient to need all the wants of trains and supply the people with that abundance of legal-tender paper money calculated to promote the public company that is the re-liance of Tilden and Hendricks for the procurement of the gold reserve. It is right here that appears the pature of the 'Hinderance that resumption is to resumption.' There is an impression in some quarters that the final There is an impression in some quarters that the final conference between Tiden and Hendricks may not be cutively harmonious, but Tiden cannot reasonably ob-ject to giving Bine Jeans Williams a chance to earry In-diana in October."

## GENERAL NOTES.

The farmer's loss is the fisherman's gain Potato bugs are good bait for trout. About this time look out for notices of big

watermelons. One in Richmond weighed 120 pour The Western press is overloaded with odes, legies, and lyrics on Custer. Gen. Crook ought to be An old lady on Holston River, Tenn., whose

descendants number 100 souls, reads and sews without the aid of spectacles, and has not taken a dose of medi-A Rhode Islander who deserted his wife and

wo children in East Kingston eleven years ago, returned recently nuder the impression that his daugh be glad to see him. The girl refused to leave father, and the wanderer went back to Can giving her a new dress.

An old lady in California refused to allow a railroad corporation to lay rails through her property The track-layers took advantage of Sunday-a day of which she could not appeal to the courts—and put down the rails. She was outwitted, but not derented. When the locomotive came along over the branch line, she took up a position on the track and would you stir. The loco-motive backed out and left her at her post.

The vulgar prejudice against the tax collector does not extend to the Black Hills. His arrival in Dendwood City is announced with a flourish of trumpets in The Pioneer. It is easy to understand why he is a welin the Proneer. It is easy to understand why he is a wire come guest. This region is an indian reservation and white men have no right to dig gold there. But if the United States Government allows the miners to go thither and then sends a tax-catherer among them, it acknowledges their right to remain there, and causet withhold the privileges of court and post-office. These miners have struck hard sense if they have not hard-pas.

A colored demagogue named Cain is trying to raise it in South Carolina. " Remember that there are 80,000 black men in this State who can bear Winebester rifles and know how to use them, and that there are 200,000 women who can light a torch and use the knife and that there are 100,000 boys and girls who have no known the lash of a white master. The negro in the country will not always be dooile—he will not always be restrained by fear—the rising generation are as bray and daring as are white men; already that spirit is tall inc deep root in the minds of thousands who have nothin to lose in the contest, and who would rejoice in the of